## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Famar, Feb. 17—6 P. M.
The stock market was heavy at the opening of the first board, and it closed with a downward tendency. The closing prices showed a decline upon those of yesterday's second board in Eric of %, Hudson River %, Reading 1. Michigan Southern %. Illinois Central advanced %, rland 14. Cleveland and Pittsburg and Rock

Island were steady.

Government securities were steady, the chief activity bing in five-twenties, the old issue of which sold at 111½ a ¾ and the new at 110 a ½.

At the open board at one o'clock quotations were a fraction lower, and at the second regular board there was a further decline. Eric was ¾ lower than at the close of the first board, New York Central ¾, Hudson close of the first board, Michigan Southern ½, Cleveland River ½. Reading 1, Michigan Southern ½, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1½. Northwestern ½, Rock Island 1, Fort Wayne ¾, Cumberland ½. Government securities were

At the open board at half-past three railway list was

ons having been limited to 1% per cent. The

 
 quotations were: 203 ½
 2:40 P. M.
 203 ½

 10:30 A. M.
 204 ½
 3:35 P. M.
 203 ½

 11:30 A. M.
 204 ½
 3:35 P. M.
 203 ½

 12:45 P. M.
 204 ½
 4:35 P. M.
 203 ½

 1:45 P. M.
 204 ½
 4:35 P. M.
 203 ½
 The improved aspect of the military situation, together

with the very light demand for outsioms duties and ex-port, has deprived the gold speculation of its strength. There is, therefore, a lull in the gold room, while the premium is lower to-day than it has been since the 13th of October last, and fifty per cent on par lower than twas on the lst of July last. This stagnation unnot, however, prove lasting; for, in the lidst of a great war, with a suspension of secie payments and a rapidly augmenting national the premium. The main cause of the present steady bull in the market is the fact that our military successes have been discounted to a very great extent, and that ly be limited in the existing state of our finances. Hence, and the encouraging condition of our export trade there is nothing to favor a rise, the opposite conditions involved in our national finances and the still uncertain duration of the war constitute a strong counterpoise to wholesome reformation and a judicious development and economy of our resources by a false sense of security; for, as our experience has already taught us, the price of gold to-day is no criterion of what it may be six months

ments, by which the expenditures of the government would be reduced from one-half to two-thirds below the present scale, the most thorough and evenly distributed taxation should be enforced; for it must be borne in mind that the longer the war lasts, and the more the pubdebt increases, the greater will be the difficulty of raising money in large amounts by loans, and heavy taxation with us is our only alternative if we to avoid national bankruptcy. It is, therefore, a avorable sign of the gradual awakening of Congress to the necessities of the time that the subject of increased taxation is receiving its attention, although its delibera-tions thereupon have not thus far elicited any profound knowledge of fiscal matters or any sage reflections upon

the House by a majority of two, which shows the strong opposition which it encountered. It is safe to say that if the press had not discussed this measure, and, with a very few exceptions, strongly advocated it, there would have been no hope of its becoming law in this country. Our legislators for the most part frankly confess that they know nothing about fiscal questions and political economy, and they are guided in a great measure by the views of the leading journals in easting their votes for or against a proposed measure.

The tax on sales is one-half of one per cent, and it is

not intended to displace any other tax, with the exception of the additional tax on manufactures. An internal revenue tax of eight cents per pound has been also levied

a leading question in political and financial circles, but no reliable answer can yet be given. The name of Goor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is being urged upon President; but the appointment would be unadvisable, on the ground of his unfitness for the position, which properly requires considerable especial knowledge of finance; and the President, at a critical period this, should attach less importance to political self and benefit to his country. No merely local bank-ing experiences will suffice. No mere honesty of purfinances, and, therefore, we want a mind accustomed to generalization, conversant with the principles of political economy, and withal widely familiar with the resources of the country and practically acquainted with the money markets and methods of doing business at the great centres, of which this city is the greatest. Combined with this must be strict integrity, cool, independ-ent judgment, untiring industry and no lack of moral courage. Men combining within themselves all these qualifications are few in number in this country; but they are, nevertheless, to be found, although not, perhaps, in the first ranks of political life; and it is the duty of the Executive to weigh well his

	and it is the duty of the Executive to weigh well his choice for this important position.  The money market continues easy, with capital largely in excess of the demands of borrowers. Call loans are made at six, with exceptional transactions at five per cent. Commercial paper is in limited supply at 7½ a 10 per cent.  Foreign exchange is inactive at 108½ a ½ for bankers' sterling at sixty days, and 109½ a ¾ at three days.	of 4,000 bushels new yellow Jersey at \$1 74 a \$1 75. Old mixed Western remained dull and nominal at \$1 88 a \$1 89. Oats were rather more active at \$1 04 a \$1 05 for Jersey, \$1 07 for mixed Pennsylvania, and \$1 10 for Western. Copple.—There was less activity in the market for this article, but in prices there was no especial change to note. The only sale we heard of was 70,000 lbs. Balti- more on terms not ascertained. Detroit may be quoted at 40c., and Baltimore at 44%c., the market closing duil, with a downward t-ndency. CANDERS—Adamantine were in moderate request at	The counsel then submitted a comparison of the city expenditores for the last ten years. In 1852 the valuation of the property of this city was \$581,000,000; in 1863 it was \$564,000,000, showing an increase of wealth of about seventy per cent. Our population in 1852 was \$15,000; in 1860 it was 813,000, showing an increase of about styty per cent. The amount raised by tax in 1852 was \$3,380,000, or about nine mills on the dollar. In 1863 the taxation was \$12,021,000, or about twenty-two mills on the dollar, showing an increase of about 350 per 1	you saw H
	The recommendations of the committee appointed to investigate and report on the affairs of the Mariposa Min- ing Company are stated to include the organization of a	previous rates. Or sperm and patent 80 cases sold on private terms.  Corrox.—The demand was decidedly more active, and an advance of 4c, per ib. was established on the choice	war. In 1860 the taxation was \$9.788,000, showing an increase of nearly 800 per cent in eight years. In the meantime the city debt has been growing so that it has in	tio liti
	new company, with a capital of \$600,000, in shares of one hundred dollars each; the transfer to the new com-	grades, which were very scarce, while other qualities also advanced materially. The inquiry was chiefly spe- culative, there being only a moderate demand from spin-	was \$22,690,000, and in 1263 it was \$29,898,600. Within the last ten years the increase has been still greater, for	fer inst
	pany of all the personal property of the present one, to- gether with a lease of the Mariposa estate for five years or more, and the payment of the floating debt, including	ners. Fales were 1,500 bales. We quote:—  Upland, Florida. Mobile. N.O.&T.  Ordinary	this is in add tion to the county debt of \$4,271,000, con-	upe per (La
	the overdue interest on the first mortgage bonds, by the new company; provided, also, that the latter shall operate such mines only as will be likely to prove remunerative, so avoiding the risks and expenses of exploring, and that	Good midding	The committee then call'd upon Mr. McDonald to state it he points which he intended to make on the examination, and also the substance of the paper submitted by him, which he did in a brief address. After which Mr. Tweed, who was present to represent the Board of Super-	Lei you wo stri
	the old company may redeem the property at any time during the term of the lease by paying \$690,000, with in- terest to the date of redemption.	duced to 22,814 bags Rio and Santos.  Fr—In the absence of any floating cargoes of dry cod, save one, which has been on the market for the past week, and is nearly seld; the business has been	viers, took a copy of the brief submitted by Mr. Mc- Donald, and stated that he would be prepared to answer the same on Monday, to which time the further conside- ration of the matter was postponed. The committee then	gat
	These propositions have been endorsed by the bond- holders, but no further action has been as yet taken in the matter.	confined to store, where sales have been made at \$10.25 for St. George's, and \$9 a \$9 50 for Grand Bank. Mackeral have been moderately active and firm at \$24 a \$26	gation into the affairs of the Comptroller's Department will be commenced.	spo wo An
	The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan by Jay   Cooke's agents in this city to-day were:— First National Bank, \$300,000; Ninth National Bank,	for No. 1 Shore, and \$17 a \$17 50 for No. 2 do., \$17 a \$17 50 for No. 1 Bay, and \$15 a \$15 50 for No. 2 do. In herring a moderate business has been transacted at previous rates.  Farmars wer quiet, but firm. Engagements to Liver-	The Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Alder- men met yesterday afternoon to hear parties on the	not sho
	\$270,000; Livermore, Clews & Co., \$750,000; Fisk & Hatch, \$300,000; Robinson & Ogdén, \$300,000. The Treasury drafts on the former bank amounted to	pool include 100 boxes bacon, 100 tiere s lard, at 7s. 6d.; 225 tierees beef at 1s. 3d., 1,000 bbls. pork at 1s.; and per pourts; 250 boxes bacon at 12s. 6d. and by steamer.	Farley in the chair.	no
100	\$1,050,000.  The importations of dry goods at this port during the week ending February 15 compare as follows with those	50 bales hope at 3s. 4d. To London, 12 hhds. tobacco at 17s. 6d., 50 tons heavy goods at 12s. 6d. To Glasgow, 150 terces beer at 4s. 6d., 300 bbls. perk at 3s. 9d., 80 terces do at 4s. 6d., and 100 boxes bacon at 30s. To Rotterdam, 150 tons logwood at 25s. 50 tons tallow at	he would be sorry to see an ordinance passed against storing petroleum in the city. There is little more than fifty barrels stored in any one place in the city. Patro-	ma two
	of the previous week:  Week ending Fib. 8.  Entered for Consump'n. Phys. Value.  Pigs. Value.	Rotterdam, 150 tons logwood at 25s., 50 tons tallow at 22s. 6d., and 40 tons malegany at 25s. A British brig, to Trinidad de Cuba and back, sugar at 70s. The ship Al- bert Gallatin, to Fortress Monroe on government account,	be interfered with. In Philadelphia the danger is greater than here; but it is stored along the water in this city and Brooklyn, and in case of fire it would run into the	A.
	Manufactures of wool.         563         \$196,203         782         \$287,408           Manufactures of cotton.         256         77,756         214         70,447           Manufactures of silk.         104         \$1,062         53         41,322           Manufactures of thax         556         120,008         263         65,056	on private terms, and a British brig to Matamores at about 80c, per bbl. gold. FRUES.—We have only to report sales of 1,800 boxes raisins at 86 a 86 20 for new bunch and new layer, 25 cases dried citron on private terms, 50 bbs. old currants	Alderman Farley asked if petroleum would burn on the water.  A member of the firm of Cuthbert & Cunningham	No sor no
	Miscellaneous 59 31,325 164 24,231  Total 1,538 \$521,744 1,476 \$488,464  Withdrawals	at 18c., 50 cases quarter boxes sardines at 36c. a 3635c., and half boxes at 543c. a 55c. Also 125 bbls dried apples on private terms.  Gurby Chour remained dull but firm at 22c. here, and	Mr. Macy said that the petroleum business, wholesale	me
	Manufactures of wool.         418         \$151,040         290         \$113,778           Manufactures of cotton.         28e         101,018         170         54,936           Manufactures of silk.         72         89,311         74         85,049           Manufactures of flax.         645         129,165         358         91,621           Miscullancous.         136         51,102         105         16,749	223cc. in Hoston. GENNY HALS were firmer, with sales of 100 bales at 30c., now held at 40c. Hoys.—The demand has been fair and full rates were realized for all kinds. The inquiry was principally for	mreventing the storage of the fluid.  Mr. Starr (46 Cortlandt street) stated that he has been in the inflammable fluid business for years, and believes	int
	Total	the choice grades for shipment, while also a fair con- sumptive demand prevailed for this quality. Sales were 160 bales, at 30c. a 50c. for new growth, with fair at 55c.,	have broken out in petroleum stores than any others.  Mr. Inman, of Brooklyn, believed that the storing of petroleum in its crude form is dangerous, but that refined	qu
	Manufactures of cotton         187         44,354         460         167,343           Manufactures of slik         101         52,096         108         94,695           Manufactures of flax         223         61,795         375         125,450           Miscollaneous         424         20,411         718         13,743	and 25c. a 38c. for old growth.  Hay.—There was no material change to note in the market for shipping grades, the demand continuing moderate and prices being without decided change at \$1.00. Retail iots command at from \$1.70 to \$1.50.	jurious to the interests of the commercial classes, the mechanical community and the poor. He knew of seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand barrels of petroleum to be stored at one time and place in Brook-	ha tio rel
	Total	Hines.—The market has ruled steady but firm, prices having undergone no particular changes with a mode-	danger from burning fluid than from petroleum. The speaker then illustrated his remarks by igniting samples	No en, the pri of
	Receipts for customs   \$163,000	for shappiners, the sales reaching 1:100 city slaughter (cow), 56 lbs. average, at 11½c. 1.000 do. do., do., for export, on private terms, 400 Western slaughter (cow), 54 lbs., on p. t.; 500 city slaughter (seeer, 13c., and 3:0 do., do. (steer), at 13c., on 50 lbs average; also 100 city slaughter (steer), at 13c., on 81 lbs. average, and 1,000 lbs (steer), at 14c. on 81 lbs. average, and 1,000 lbs (steer), at 14c. on 81 lbs. average, and 1,000 lbs.	at one hundred degrees of Fabrenheit, "hippers demand it one hundred and fifteen in the summer time. No fluid is explosive. Mr. Hazleton, a manufacturer of petroleum, next made	no Ge

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad earned during the second week in February \$123,740, which is \$45,062

in excess of the receipts for the same period last year. 100 Wy'g Val Coal Co. 100 Smith& ParmGold 100 Fontinac Lead Co 100 Wy k 1 arm Gold 100 Fontinac Lead Co 100 Fontinac Lead Co 100 Fontinac Lead Co 100 Go 200 Ctnic, B& Qu RR. 15 100 do ... 800 59 200 Pitts, FtW & C RR 1 200 do ... 80 50 40 ... 80 50 40 ... 80 50 40 ... 80 50 40 ... 80 50 40 ... 80 50 40 ... 80 50 87 500 do ... 810 50 N Y Central RR. 114% 100 Chic & Alton RR. 114% 300 do ... 114% 300 ADARD.

50 N Y Central RR. 1143 100 Chic & Alton RR. 92
300 do. 1144
SECOND BOARD.
HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK P. M.
\$10000 USG's,5-20cou 1113 200 shs Eric RR. 330 74 4
2000 do. 1113 400 Hud Riv RR. 1073 105600 do. new iss 1104 500 do. 107 5 500 Reading RR. 1123 5000 USG's, 10-40c ou 102 5 500 Reading RR. 1123 5000 USG's, 10-40c ou 102 5 500 Reading RR. 1123 5000 Missouri 6's. 66 100 Mich So & N I IRR 65 3 3000 Missouri 6's. 66 100 Mich So & N I IRR 65 3 3000 Missouri 6's. 66 100 Mich So & N I IRR 65 3 3000 Missouri 6's. 66 100 Mich So & N I IRR 83 500 shs Canton Co. 32 400 do. 82 100 Mich So William 100 Missouri 6's. 66 100 Mich So & N I IRR 83 500 Shs Canton Co. 32 400 do. 82 100 Missouri 6's. 60 113 500 Odo do. 82 100 Missouri 6's. 60 113 500 Odo do. 82 100 Missouri 6's. 60 113 500 Chic & N W RR. 34 50 do. 113 500 Chic & N W RR. 34 50 do. 113 500 Chic & N W RR. 34 50 do. 113 500 do. 830 64 100 do. 830 64 100 do. 830 64 100 do. 830 64 100 do. 830 65 100 Missposa My Co. 113 100 Pitts, FtW&ChRR 96 50 Pacific Mail SC 0 329 600 do. 97 700 Eric RR. 75 100 do. 96 100 do. 96 1100 do. 96 1

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BREADSTUFFS.—Receipts, 1,627 bbls. flour, 50 bbls. and 466 bags corn meal, 6,303 bushels corn. 4,153 do. cata, and 522 do. malt. The upward tendency of the flour market continues, the further decided advance of 10c. a 20c. having been established, closing, with no sellers, at our inside quotations. The stock is reduced to a low figure, and the bulk of extra State is in the hands of speculators, who are not offering at present figures, confident in the belief that the regular consumptive demand above will be sufficient to carry prices to a higher range. Trade and family brands do not keep pace with the common grades in the upward tendency, the demand running chiefly on the latter. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bbls. State and Western, 2,000 So thern, and 5,500 Canada. Rye flour ruled firm at \$\$ 25 a \$\$ 75, with 200 bbls. Sold. Corn meal was dull, with small sales at \$7 \$0 a \$7 \$5 for Jersey, and \$\$ 75 a \$8 \$8 for Brandywine. We quote: our inside quotations. The stock is reduced to a low figure, and the bulk of extra State is in the hands of speculators, who are not offering at present figures, confident in the belief that the regular consumptive demand above will be sufficient to carry prices to a higher range. Trade and family brands do not keep pace with the common grades in the upward tendency, the demand running chiefly on the latter. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bbls. State and Western, 2,000 So thern, and 5,500 Canada. Rye flour ruled firm at \$8 25 a \$8 75, with 200 bbls. Soid. Corn meal was dull, with small sales at \$7 50 a \$7 85 for Jersey, and \$8 75 a \$8 80 for Brandy-wine. We quote:—
Superine State and Western flour. \$10 00 a 10 30 Extra State. 10 55 a 10 75 Choice State. 10 55 a 10 75 Choice State. 10 50 a 12 00 Extra state. 10 50 a 12 00 Extra state. 10 50 a 12 00 Extra State. 11 60 a 14 75 Common Southern. 11 00 a 12 00 Western trade brands. 11 50 a 12 00 Extra State. 11 60 a 14 75 Common Southern. 11 00 a 12 00 Western trade brands. 11 50 a 12 00 Extra State. 11 60 a 14 75 Common Southern. 11 00 a 12 00 a minority, against the expressed

since our last, the market being somewhat depressed; but prices have undergone no material variation. Small sales of Bengal were made at \$3. Madras at \$175 a \$1 80, and Gustamala at \$2 50 a \$2 65.

Learnize.—The demand was only moderately active for prime grades, which are in large supply as well as inferior stock, but no changs was reported in prices.

Lean.—Prices for fall kinds were entirely nominal, the market being wholly inactive.

Motavsz.—The demand was quite active, and previous prices were firmly maintained. Sales of 100 bbls. new crop New Oricans at prices ranging from \$1 40 a \$1 45, net cash, chi-fly at the latter price. 190 hhds. old Cuba muscovado at \$6c. a \$5 ½c., and a small tot of Forto Rico on private termis. We quote sew Cuba muscovado at \$06. and new Forto Rico at \$1 15. Stock this day 5, 700 hhds. Cubas, 250 do. Porto Rico, and 1,100 bbls. New Oricans.

NAVAL STORE.—Spirits of turpentine again ruled very quiet, but the market was firm, holders having demanded \$1 95 a \$2 for small parcels: Rosins were quiet, with sales of 125 bbls. \$23 a \$25.

ORS.—No sales of moment have transpired in crude fish; but the market was firm. Linseed was dull and mominal at \$1 60. Bleached winter whale may be quoted at \$1 70 a \$1 72.—which is a slight decline—and \$1 65 a \$7 0 for unbleached do. do. Lard-remained steady at \$2 20 a \$2 25, with sales of 80 bbls. at \$2 22½.

Provesors.—Receipts, 571 bbls. pork, 108 packages beef, 198 do. cut meats and 137 do. lard. The pork market was quite active, but scarcely so firm; sales \$,000 bbls. at \$35 87½ a \$36 12 for new mess, closing at \$36; \$33 76 e. \$34 12½ for 1863-94 do., cash and regular way, closing at \$38 87½; \$29 60 e. \$30 for prime, and \$34 50 a \$35 70 r prime mess; also for future delivery, 5,800 bbls. new mess, for Februsary, March and April, sellers' and buyers' option, at \$36 76 a \$37 50. The beef market was

bbls at \$35 87½ a \$36 12 for new mess, closing at \$36; \$33 35 a \$34 12½ for 1863-84 do., cash and regular way, closing at \$35 97 18; \$29 50 a \$30 for prime, and \$34 50 a \$35 70 r prime mess; also for future delivery, 5.800 bbls. new mess, for February, March and April, sellers' and buyers' option, at \$35 75 a \$37 50. The beef market was aless active, but firm; sales 400 bbls. at \$18 50 a \$21 for plain mess and \$31 a \$24 for extra do. Tierce beef has been in active demand for shipment, and firm; but the transactions have been kept private. Cut mests were in fair demand and firm; sales of 1,800 hoxes at 20c. a 20½ for for hams. Bacon was in fair demand, and firm; sales of 1,800 hoxes at 20c. a 20½ for for beer and long ribbed and long clear, 21½ for for short and long ribbed and long clear, 21½ for for short and long ribbed and long clear, 21½ for for short and long ribbed and long clear, 21½ for for short and long ribbed and long clear, 21½ for for short and long ribbed and long clear, 21½ for short and long ribbed and long clear, 21½ for short and long ribbed and long clear, 21½ for long the ham; also 500 boxes Cumberland cut, deliverable from the 15th of March to the 15th of April, on private terms. Dressed hogs continue scarce and firm at 173/c. a 11½ for Western, and 18c. a 18½ for 100 bbls. The lard market was decidedly more active and firmer. Sales 2,000 bbls, and tlerces at 19½ for 23c. for long and long at the sale for for long and 100 db bbls, to arrive at 24½ for, 100 bbls. so arrive at 24½ for, 100 bbls. so arrive at 24½ for for hour loss estive, but firm, at 14c, to 23c. for common to prime.

Permoteum.—Receipts, none. The market for crude

vate terms. Butter was less active and lower, at 30c. a
45c. for Ohio, and 45c. a 60c. for State. Cheese was
less active, but firm, at 16c. to 23c. for common to
prime.

Perrougem.—Receipts, none. The market for crude
was dull and almost nominal, at 50c. on the spot. Refined was quiet at 65c. a 68 ½c. in bond, and 88c. a 89c.
for free. The sales were confined to about 1,400 bbls,
most at the above prices, but, including prime white of
a favorite brand, at 70c. a 90c. for bonded and free. The
corner in crude is not yet turned.

Rice.—The market for this article was very quiet, but
prices remained about the same. Sales were 80 bags
Rangeon at 13½c. By auction 582 bags East India,
damaged, brought from \$5.81 a 10½c.

Salt.—Though the market has ruled very dull during
the past week or two, prices remain firm, and holders
were generally unwilling to grant any reduction in prices
in order to effect sales. We quote Liverpool ground at
\$2.50, Joffrey's and Davey's \$3.70 a \$3.75, and Worthington's from \$3.75 a \$3.85.

Syllen was dull and entirely neminal at 6½c., gold.

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Sold by the sales include 2,000 mats cassin at \$1.07 a

\$3.107½, chiefly at the inside price; 100 bags pepper at

\$4.5½c., 200 bags do., in bond, on private terms; 50 bales
cloves at 57½c., 100 cases nutmegs and 500 mats cassin,
both on private terms, but at full prices.

Seed.—There was only a moderate inquiry for all
kinds, but prices were without material change.

Th.—Pig has ruled dull and heavy, and we have only
to report sales of 150 pigs Straits on private terms, and
15 tons English at 25½c., gold. Straits may be quoted at

58%c. a 59

at 10c. a 21c.

Wiffskry.—The market ruled steady. Sales 350 bbls. at \$2 28 for Western.

Wood.—The market has been dull this week, with very little inquiry from consumers and but a slight demand from the trade. The sales of domestic fleece have been about 150,000 lbs. at prices ranging from 90c. to \$1. Nothing doing in pulled or California. Of foreign we hear of nothing transpiring; prices are tolerably well sustained notwithstanding the dulness of the market.

Western irrido brands. 1.1 20 a 11 46
Western irrido brands. 1.1 50 a 12 60
Extra 8t. Louis. 1.1 60 a 14 75
Common Southern 1.1 10 a 12 60
Fancy and extra do. 1.2 10 a 14 50
Common Canadian 1.0 60 a 10 00
Good to choice and extra 1.0 70 a 12 00
Rye foot; supertine. 2. 8 22 a 8 20
Corn meal, bbis. 2. 8 22 a 8 20
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The Question of Nobility and Knighthood.

Count Palatine and Knight of the

THE CONTEST ENDED.

THE COUNT DEFEATED.

Before Judge Daly.

Fm. 11.—George the Count Journes et. Horace Greeley.—
The trial of this cause was resumed to day at the usual hour. The Count, as usual, was the "observed of all observers." He was in the best possible humor, and, by way of a change, was attired in a neat suit of black, with a spotless vest buttoned close up to the chin. In fact, we never saw him looking better. Before the introduction of the evidence for the defence the Count begged leave to correct the report of the proceedings which appeared in one of the morning newspapers. It was stated that he pronounced the testimony of Dr. Lieber to be a lie. He had reference to the evidence of Count Gurowski, and not to that of Dr. Lieber, for whom he had the highest respect.

cept a sovereign.

Q. Who would confer that Order in Italy? A. The Pope.

Q. Are you aware that this Order was ever conferred upon any person except a Roman Catholic? A. I am perfectly sure the Order was never conferred upon any person except a Roman Catholic; the Pope would certainly never have conferred the order upon a Protestant; he may have conferred the order upon a Protestant; he may have conferred the order upon a Protestant; he may have conferred private marks of distinction on persons who were not Roman Catholics, but would not have knighted any one who was not of his own faith.

Q. Do you think it probable that the Order was conferred upon the plaintiff in this case? A. It would be in contradiction to all usage in matters of nobility.

Count Joannes—I dispute the allegation, and shall show the witness he is mistaken presently.

Judge Daly suggested that the Count was slightly out of order.

Mr. Williams—What are the privileges of this Order?

A. There are no privileges connected with it that I am aware of.

Mr. Williams—I now wish to inquire about the Order of the Count Palatine? A. Counts Palatine were men of high dignity in the German empire; the title was meant to indicate a near relation to the Emperor; none have been created for several centeries.

Q. By whom was the title conferred? A. Always exclusively by the Emperor; the dica of the plaintiff being a Count Palatine was contrary to common sense and history.

Q. It is claimed here that one Count Sartario, while in London in 1847, conferred the title of Count Palatine upon the plaintiff in this case—had he any authority to do so, and was the title alleged to be so conferred legal?

A. No; it is contrary to common sense to suppose that he had.

Mr. Williams—Look at this piece of Latin in the Boston Advertizer and say what it means?

Count Joannes—I object to anything from the Adversizer.

Mr. Williams—Well, produce the original; you have it, and were notified to produce it.

Count Joannes—I object to anything from the Advertist.

Mr. Williams—Well, produce the original; you have it, and were notified to produce it.

Judge Daly—Yes; you should have produced the original.

Count Joannes—If you say so I will produce it immediately; but I thought I might introduce it at another time. Here it is (handing the paper to the wirness), and now I command you to translate that if you can. Commence, sir.

Judge Daly—The witness is with the other side, Count.

Mr. Williams—Examine that document, and speak with reference to its validity.

Count Joannes—I object. He should translate it first, and give his opinion afterwards.

Judge Daly again suggested that the witness was with the other side, and that the Count would have a chance to cross-examine him when the direct was concluded.

Count Joannes—It is not to be supposed that any one, however learned, could give an opinion on the subject without translating the document first. If he was as learned as Socrates he could not do it.

Mr. Williams—I will waive the question for the present.

Mr. Williams—I will waive the question for the present.

Count Joannes—I want to know whether the witness is acquainted with the family of Sartario, and whether he ever examined the archives of Bologna? A. No, sir.

Q. Are you acquainted with the nobility of Italy? A. I do not know what you mean by the history of nobility.

Q. Are you practically acquainted with the powers of the nobility of Italy? A. I don't know what you mean by being practically acquainted with the history and powers of the nobility; history is past, and I don't know how I can be practically acquainted with it. (Laughter.)

Q. Are you acquainted with the noble house of Sartario? A. No.

Q. Do you know whether they had the power to bestow the title of Count Palatine? A. I know that no such house has the power; nowhere and never was the title of Count Palatine bestowed upon any one with the power to bestow it was in a such country.

title of Count Palatine bestowed upon any one with the power to bestow it again.

Count Jonnes—I will show you that the power was conferred upon one count, to my certain knowledge; Prince Wallenstein, I believe, had the power to bestow the title of count upon persons worthy of the honor.

Processor Lieber—His case was a single exception, and he only had the power of creating less dignitaries than himself. I would like to know the case where one count

he only had the power of creating less dignitaries than himself. I would like to know the case where one count was ablo to create another.

Count Joennes—I shall show you. The work of John Selden, which I want the permission of the Court to get from the Astor Library, will establish the fact. I had it on the trial in looston, and it had more weight with the lary than all the Dutchmen they could produce. (Laughter.)

Dr. Lieber—I hope the Court will protect the witness. Judge Daly rebuked the Count, and said he must not cast any reflections upon the witness' nativity.

Count Joannes—I certainly meant no disrespect to the gentleman; but will your Honor send for John Selden.

Judge Daly—I don't think it is at the Astor Library; you will find it in a book store in Fulton street, I think.

Count Joannes—On, no, it is in the Astor Library; it saw it a few days ago, and made a note of it for this case.

Re-direct—Q. Will you speak of the power of conferring the order of knighthor dby the governments of Europe. What has been the custom for the last twenty years? A Keverywhere the power of creating nobility is with the sovereign; nowhere, in modern times, does the constitution of any government give the power of conferring any ittle of nobility to any other than the sovereign; nowhere, in modern times, does the constitution of any government give the power of conferring any ittle of nobility to any other than the sovereign; nowhere, in modern times, does the constitution of any government give the power of conferring any ittle of nobility to any other than the sovereign; nowhere, in modern times, does the constitution of any government give the power of conferring any ittle of nobility to any other than the sovereign; nowhere, in modern times, does the constitution of any government give the power of conferring any item of nobility to any other than the sovereign; nowhere, in modern times, does the constitution of any government give the power of conferring any item of nobility to any other than the sovereign; nowhere,

(Laughter.)

Q Do you mean to say that if you were known as Dr.
Leiber and choose to call yourself Emperor of China that
you would be announced in the passport as such, and
would be allowed to travel all over the Continent with a
string of mandarins at your back? A. I mean to say that
a possport is no evidence of rank or real condition in
life; the police cannot possibly get the time to investigate the titles of all those who apply for passports.

Q I did not ask you anything about the police. I
recollect the fact of the American Ambassador at Paris
giving Professor Morse a passport, in which he was
spoken of an the "Chevalier Morse." Was that evidence
worth nothing? A. All I can say is that the American
Ambassador knew very little about his business when he
designated Professor Morse as a chevalier; the title is
not recognized in this country, and the ambassador
should not have inserted it in the passport.
Count Joannes—I will show you to the contrary presently. Here is my passport signed by Minister Mason,
now deceased, in which I am described as a count.

Professor Leiber—Upon examining the document I
should say that Mr. Mason did not know much about such
matters, or he never would have characterized you the
"Count, Chevalier," &c. There is quite a difference between a count and a chevalier, the latter being a much
lower order than the first.

Q What do you know of knighthood? is it nobility?

A. I don't know what you mean by nobility.

Count Joannes—Then I will enlighten you. Knighthood is not nobility, because it dies with its possessor.

Nobility is hereditary, and descends to my son—to your
son.

Professor Leiber—You are greatly mistaken. There is

Nobility is hereditary, and descends to my son—to your son.

Frofessor Leiber—You are greatly mistaken. There is no hereditary nobility.

Count Joannes—Do you suppose a cardinal would give me a letter of introduction to the Archbishop of Paris, designating me as a count, if I was not one? A. I can't say what a cardinal might do; I could not say.

Count Joannes—I wish to put in evidence this letter of introduction to the Archbishop of Paris. (Objected to and withdrawn.)

Q. Are you personally acquainted with the Emperor of France, Louis Napoleon. (Laughter.)

Mr. Williams—I object. What is the object of the question?

Mr. Williams—I object. What is the object of the question?

Count Joannes—I have here an autograph letter from the Emperor addressed to me as his friend, and I want to have the writing identified; I will withdraw the question for the present, however, and will use the letter in rebuttal.

Mr. Williams—How about bogus counts and barens? A. Nothing is more common in Europe than for a person to enjoy the honor of being a count or baron for yoars, and then turn out to be nothing at all. Men have enjoyed the privilege for ten or fifteen years, and then lost it because of the worthlessness of their title.

Count Joannes—I have now get John Selden, but I cannot find the passage where the Emperor Charles V., of Germany, conferred the privilege upon the Sariario lamity of creating Counts Paistine. I wish to show that Count Dabedon, or Italy, was created a count by the same power which created me one—namely, the power vested

in the Sariario family from the time of Charles the

bility exist with any other than the sovereign. People would laugh at you in Europe if you entertained the opposite idea.

Q. Do you swear that the Count Sartario had not the power to confer this title on me? A. No one can swear to a negative. When a soldier of Fraderick the Great had robbed a Gatholic church, and was sentenced to be shot for the offence, he stouly maintained that the Virgin Mary had given him the ring that he was charged with stealing. The King stated the case before the Archbishop of Breslau, and asked him, as the highest authority, whether it was possible for the Virgin Mary to have given the soldier the ring. The Archbishop answered that no one could prove such a negative fact, but very few would be inclined to believe in the truth of the soldier's assertion as to where he got the valuable. (Laughter.)

Count Joannes—You say no one can prove a negative. I will show you that I can. Suppose Dr. Lieber is walking up Broadway and two men meet him. One of them, named Smith, shoots the doctor through the head—that is positive. Brown, the other man, did not shoot him. Is not that proving a negative? (Laughter.)

Professor Lieber—If I were to ask the Court to swear that it never saw me walking on my hands up Broadway it could not do so, no matter how strong his Honor might believe that it was not so; that shows you cannot prove a negative. (Laughter.)

George W. Curtis deposed that he was a counsellor at

tions to ask you.

GEOMER W. CURTIS' RVIDENCE.

GEORGE W. Curtis deposed that he was a counsellor at law in Massachusetts for the last thirty years; had made criminal law his study and practiced in all the courts in Boston; when an indictment "is placed on file after conviction, with the usual understanding," that means that the government or the district attorney may at any time call the defendant into court and move for sentence; it is a power exercised by the court to hold the defendant under control.

call the defendant into court and move for sentence; it is a power exercised by the court to hold the defendant under control.

PREDERICK KAPP ON NOBILITY AND KNIGHTHOOD.

Frederick KAPP deposed that he was a lawyer; he was born in Gormany, but had been in this country about fifteen years.

Q. Has it ever been your business to examine the laws of Europe in reference to the power granting titles of nobility? A. It has.

Q. I want to know by whom Knights of the Golden Spur are created? A. The Pope of Rome alone has the power to bestow that title.

Q. Is it ever bestowed upon those who are not of the Roman Catholic faith? A. I don't believe it is.

Q. Could a count, in the year 1847 or 1849, have conferred any order of nobility upon a commoner? A. I should say it was impossible.

Q. I now call your attention to the Order of the Count's Palatine. By whom was the title conferred? A. In former centuries it was conferred by the German Emperors; since Charles the Fifth's time it has not been conferred upon any one.

Q. State whether the title of Knight can be bestowed by any other than a sovereign power. A. Not since the peace of 1815 has it been possible for any one to comfer the title of knighthood except a sovereign.

Q. Is it a crime for any one to attempt to confer a title of nobility without having authority so to do? A. It is.

Q. How long has that been the law? A. Since 1815—since the Congress of Faris and Vlenna.

Q. Do you believe that any one calling himself a count could, in the city of London, create a count? A. I know that several persons have been cheated in that way.

Crease oxamined.—Q. How long is it since you were in the count of the counter of th

know that several persons have been cheated in that way.

Cross-examined.—Q. How long is it since you were in Europe? A. Some two years ago.

Q. Were you there during the late Italian war? A. I was not.

Q. You have heard of the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and the treaty of Villa Franca? A. Yes.

Q. Don't you know that soon after the treaty of Villa Franca Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria conferred the title of Counts Palatine upon the Brothers Franchetti, two bankers who assisted him financially in repelling the French? A. I never heard of it.

Q. Are you acquainted with the works of John Selden?

A. I never read them, but have heard them referred to.

Q. What is your opinion in regard to the character of his works upon nobility? A. I can form no opinion, not having read them.

Count Joannes—Oh, I have now found that passage in Selden which shows that the Sartorio family had the power to create the Order of Counts Palatine. Your Honor will find it on page 399. Here it is.

power to create the Order of Counts Palatine. Your Honor will find it on page 399. Here it is.

PROFESSOR DWIGHT'S TESTIMONY.

Theodore W. Dwight, Professor of Municipal Laws, testified as follows:—The power to create Knights of the Golden Spur was conferred upon the Pope; the title is not regarded any higher than the Knights Bachelor in Kngland.

Q. Do you know in what countries the Order was conferred? A. In Germany, by the Emperor, and in the Papal States by the Pope.

Q. How is it in regard to the Counts Palatine? A. In Charles the Fifth's time there were Counts Palatine who owned extensive territories; also Counts Palatine in the case of the power of appointing notaries, &c.; Selden says that Counts Palatine had the power of conferring distinctions, but not outside of their own country; Lord Coke says that no foreign count can exercise any power in England, and cannot sue in a court of justice except under his name.

Q. How long has that been the law in England? A. For over two hundred years.

Q. Could the Order of the Count Palatine be conferred in the case of the plaintiff? A. I don't think it possible; the power of conferring these degrees of nobility is the prerogative of a sovereign; it is so set down by Blackstone and Coke.

Cross-examined.—Q. Where was Charles the Fifth crowned? A. Really it has slipped my memory.

Count Joannes.—Then I will elucidate to the learned Professor. (Laughter.) Charles the Fifth was crowned at Bologna, and the Emperor on that occasion gave the family of Sartario the privilege of creating Counts Palatine—a privilege they have exercised to the presen

Professor. (Laughter.) Charles the Fifth was crowned at Bologna, and the Emperor on that occasion gave the family of Sartario the privilege of creating Counts Palatine—a privilege they have exercised to the present day. Frofessor Dwight.—I was not aware of the fact.

F. T. Bankun's successfully and a survey of the fact.

F. T. Bankun's successfully and a survey of the fact.

F. T. Bankun's successfully and the had made the subject of play bills and announcements a study for many years.

Q. Please look at this advertisement in the Dispetch and say what you think of it? A. I saw is at the time it was published, and under ordinary circumstances would have supposed that Miss Jones and Mr. Booth would appear; but in this particular instance I did not believe they would.

Q. Why? A. Bocause I knew the reputation of Count Joannes; in all my experience I never went so far as to humbug the people by announcing artists to appear who really were not intended to be present. (Laughter.)

Cross-exmined—Q. What is your opinion, then, in regard to this advertisement? A. That you wanted the public to believe that these artists would perform when you knew they would not. (Laughter.)

Q. I think you have an old grudge saginst me, Mr. Barnum? A. I never saw you before in my bife, sir.

Q. Then, sir, be graiffed now? A. I am not much. (Roars of laughter.)

Q. Have you ever acted on the stage, sir? A. A trifle. (Laughter.)

Q. Then i will put the question to you again. Is there not an old grudge between us? A. I don't recollect ever seein; you before, and have no grudge against you any more than the child unborn. (Laughter.)

Q. Did you not in 1842, while in England, endeavor to purchase Shakspere's house, so as to tear it down and bring it to this country to make an exhibition of, and was not i the means of preventing you from carrying out your plan? A. I never attempted anything of the kind.

Q. You admit the fact in your book? A. The book will speak for itself suppose, I never saw you before, and have only heard of you as a monst

and acced shamefully, and he made an apology for his conduct, and not for the general management of the piece.

The evidence on both sides was then announced as closed, and Mr. Williams proceeded to address the jury, taking the ground that the plaintill was insane on the subject of libel suits and notoriety.

Count Joannes followed in his usual vigorous style, and made a pretty good effort, which was applicated by the audience.

Judge Daly then charged the jury, who, after a deliberation of scarcely affocs minutes, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

The Count seemed completely taken aback by the announcement, and stood leaning against the table for fully ton minutes without uttering a word. Be then gathered up his papers in a mechanical manner, and quietly slipped out of court, completely crestfaller at the result of all his labors. When our reporter last saw him he did not look like a man who would bring another libel suit in a hurry.

Among those who were present at the close of the proceedings was the plaintiff's wife, Mrs. Joannes, Ada Clifton, G. L. Fox, W. Davidge, L. P. Barrett, and C. W. Clarke.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

ard, D. D., TERODORS I. HUSTED to JULIA ALICE TROMSSON.

HISMAN—RETNOLES.—At Baltimore, on Sunday, Pebruary 12, by the Rev. Dr. Crane, S. C. HINMAN, of New
York, to Miss S. E. REYNOLDS, of the former place. Ho
cards.

LARS.—BETTS.—On Thursday, February 16, at the residence of the bride's father, Williamsburg, by the Rev.
Francis Peck, William R. LARS, of Philadelphia, te
HATTHE E. BETTS. NO cards.

NICHOLSON.—BLOOK.—On Wednesday evening, February
15, at Zion church, by the Rev. Bishop Southgale,
1842 Edward N. Bloom, all of this city.

WOOD—PECK.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, February
16, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev.
Robert Travis, Mr. JOSEPS A. WOOD to Miss Lotter Prog.
WINANS.—HICKMAN.—At Zion church, on Wednesday,
February 15, by the Right Rev. Horatic Southgate, D. D.,
ESMARMS W. WINANS to Miss MARY HICKMAN, all of this
city.

Asgua.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, February 18, little Gaondus A., son of John and Ellou Harriss Angus, agod 1 year, 10 months and 25 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to stiend the funeral, on Endotyn. The state of the funeral of the family are respectfully invited to stiend the funeral, on Hrooklyn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Bists avenue and East Twontiesh street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Gemetery.

Baary.—On Thursday, February 16, after a long and severs illness, Eirst, wide of John H. Brady, aged 37 years, 7 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sainday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Behavane county, New York, on Treeday, February 16, Mrs. Princental C. Barry, of York, on Treeday, February 14, Mrs. Princental C. Barry, of York, on Treeday, February 14, Mrs. Princental C. Barry, of York, on Treeday, February 14, Mrs. Princental C. Barry, of York, on Treeday, February 14, Mrs. Princental C. Barry, of York, on Treeday, February 14, Mrs. Princental C. Barry, of York, on The American Community, New York, on The Gally Community of the Saint Sain

dence, 39 Park street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock precisely.

Kelly.—On Thursday, February 16, Mark Arks, the beloved daughter of Joseph and Mary Kelly.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 255 First avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

La Tourrett.—At the Rectory of Trinity church, Potsdam, on Monday, February 13, Mrs. Cornella Arks, resict of James La Tourrette, of this city, in the 6125 year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Rev. Jas. A. M. La Tourrette, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Andrew's church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Loudon.—On Thursday, February 16, of constipation of the bowels, Emeline, eldest daughter of William J. and Elizabeth Loudon, aged 11 years, 1 month and 29 days.

and elizabeth foldon, aged I years, I main and adays.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday affornous, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Seventy-axth street and First avonue.

Myrk.—On Friday, February 17, A. F. Msyrk, aged 47

years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 119 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Marrix.—On Thursday, February 16, Barnard Marrix, a native of Ballygally, county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 25

119 Bioomfield street, Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. \( \) MARTIX.—On Thursday, February 16, Barnard Martiz, a mative of Ballygally, county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 25 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother islaw, Samuel Augustus, 127 East Baltic street, near Bond, South Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Gross, Flatbush.

McLaxy.—On Thursday morning, February 16, Thomas W. McLaxy, of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 51 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, south side of Eighty-third street, first house east of Third avenue, on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock.

McKexyes.—On Friday, February 17, Susax, widow of Bernard McKeever, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 137 Seventh avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Eleventh Street.

Parkia.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, February 16, of disease of the heart, Maxf Jaxis Philas, daughter of the late Patrick Phelan, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends, also the young ladies of the Sodality of the Immaculate Conception, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 98 York street.

Parkis.—On Thursday, February 16, after's lingering liness, which she bore with uncomplaining patience and Christian fortitude and resignation, Trains De Rix Prakos, with daughter of James and Margant Russelly invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 122 West Twelfth street, where appropriate funeral services will take place, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock. The romains will be conveyed for interment to the New York Bay Comstery, New Jersey.

Rogens.—On Thursday, February 18, Branard H.